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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



VOL. VII, NO. 51

KABUL, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1968 (SAUR) 31, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

COUNCIL ADJOURNS JERUSALEM SESSION

Draft Resolution Calls On Israel To Rescind Measures

UNITED NATIONS, May 21, (Reuter).—The UN Security Council met last night, two hours behind schedule, to resume debate on the situation in Jerusalem.

Intensive backstage talks preceded the meeting. Arab delegates were reported to have pressed for a vote during the session on the draft resolution submitted earlier in the day by Pakistan and Senegal calling on Israel to rescind all measures that might tend to change the status of the holy city.

The resolution also proposed that the Council deplore the failure of Israel to comply with last July's General Assembly resolutions barring any administrative or legislative measures that would change Jerusalem's status.

The proposal was an interim one that sought to do no more than reaffirm the Assembly's resolutions.

Because of its limited scope it did not include a call for withdrawal of Israeli forces from Jerusalem's formerly Jordanian-held old city.

All it tried to do was to preclude any measures or actions that constituted attempts to change the status of Jerusalem. The question of Jerusalem, it had been observed, was linked to the whole Middle East problem and no one could dispute this.

Jerusalem had been the subject of two resolutions adopted by the Assembly since hostilities broke out last year. These resolutions were supported by 14 members of the Council—all save the U.S.

House Discusses Land Survey Law

KABUL, May 21, (Bakhtar).—The House yesterday started discussing the land survey draft law. Debate dwelt on the first two articles which concern land deeds and land statistics.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zaher, president of the House.

In the Senate the Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs discussed the development budget for the current year.

The Committee on Hearing Complaints took up a number of petitions and issued decisions on them.

The Committee on Foreign Relations met under the chairmanship of Sen. Abdul Hadi Dawi, president of the Senate and discussed matters related to it.

Mrs. Gandhi Arrives In Australia From Singapore

SYDNEY, May 21, (Reuter).—The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, flew into Kingsford Smith airport here today for the start of a hectic day tour of Australia, which includes top level talks with officials centered on trade between the two countries.

After a brief airport stop-over at Sydney, Mrs. Gandhi will fly to the federal capital, city of Canberra, where she will be welcomed by the Prime Minister, John Gorton, and the minister for external affairs, Paul Hasluck.

Showing no signs of strain after her gruelling nine hour flight from Singapore with a 35 minute early morning stop-over in Perth, western Australia, this much travelled woman premier handled the newsmen with ease. India hadn't signed she said any trade agreement with Australia but said she would be discussing matters "of mutual concern for the peace and safety of our region—and hence the world."

According to AFP a Communique issued in Singapore at the end of Mrs. Gandhi's short visit there said countries of South and Southeast Asia must take advantage of the changes about to take place to further consolidate peace and stability in the region so that national independence will find meaningful expression in economic and social progress.

The communique said that the two leaders welcomed the moves recently to resolve the Vietnam conflict and hoped that the meeting in Paris would lead to a peaceful solution of the conflict.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik said the draft contained provisions which should be strengthened. But the USSR recognised it also contained "reflections of the peculiarities of individual members."

The Soviet Union would support it and expressed the hope that the Council would adopt the resolution and "thus make its provisions binding upon Israel."

But if the aggressor did not submit to this decision, the Council inevitably had to take such measures as would force compliance, Malik said.

After Malik completed his statement, Lord Caradon of Britain, the president said, there were no further speakers today and he proposed to adjourn the meeting until 3 p.m. (1900 GMT) today.

This was agreed and the Council rose.

Earlier, it was learned that Lord Caradon had a private talk with Dr. Gunnar Jarring, the UN Middle East peace envoy, during which they agreed to have a further, longer discussion.

Dr. Jarring also had separate meetings with UAR Ambassador Mohammad Awad el Kony and Israeli Ambassador Tekoah.

None of the conferences was announced officially, in line with Dr. Jarring's "no news" policy.

Britain and the United States are both anxious lest the current Council debate on Jerusalem should upset Dr. Jarring's peace efforts.

Informed sources said that U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg had warned the Arabs that the U.S. would not support the Pakistan-Senegal resolution, Canadian Ambassador George Ignatieff was said to have given similar intimation.

Sidky Leaves To Assume Turkish Post

KABUL, May 21, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan ambassador to Turkey, Mohammad Osman Sidky, who was here to participate in welcoming Turkish President Jevdet Sunay left Kabul for Ankara today to assume his post.

The Afghan embassy's objective in Turkey is to further promote the brotherly ties prevailing between the two nations he said before his departure.

Afghanistan and Turkey have had cordial ties, and relations of close cooperation in the field of culture and education for a long time, and these ties, Sidky said, were further consolidated with the visit of the Turkish President.

Turkish Ambassador Hamid Batu gave a reception yesterday afternoon in honour of Sidky.

The reception was attended by Information and Culture Minister Dr. Mohammad Anas, officials of the Ministries of Information and Culture, Foreign Affairs, and university faculty members.

Jacqueline Kennedy In Cambodia:

Reporters See More Than Meets The Eye

NEW YORK, May 21 (Reuter).—Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy's trip to Cambodia last November was a top diplomatic mission camouflaged as an archeological jaunt, the American magazine McCall's said.

Mrs. Kennedy's trip was arranged with the help of top administration officials who sought to ease tensions between Washington and Phnom Penh, which have no diplomatic relations, according to Marvin and Bernard Kalb.

The Kalb brothers, Columbia Broadcasting System "correspondents who covered Mrs. Kennedy's trip, said it was obvious at the time that the 10,000 mile journey was "inspired by more than desire to visit the ruins of Angkor—to 'fulfil a girlhood dream'—her published reason."

"Now—the fragments pieced together, the evidence examined—her

Soviet Loan To Construct Irrigation Network

KABUL, May 21, (Bakhtar).—A \$6,708,810 loan agreement was signed between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union for the construction of the irrigation network in the Sarde dam area near Ghazni.

The agreement was signed for Afghanistan by Deputy Finance Minister Ghulam Ahmad Popal, and for the Soviet Union by Deputy Economic Councillor in the Soviet Embassy Terminusov.

The irrigation network will carry water stored in the Sarde dam to 17,674 hectares of virgin land, and will supplement available irrigation water for another 1070 hectares.

The loan will be spent on equipment, engineering services, preparation of the networks plans and other tasks related to the project.

The loan will be repaid in eight years. There is a two per cent interest on the loan for the last five years.

New Pak, Indonesian Envoys Present Credentials



Indonesian Ambassador

KABUL, May 21, (Bakhtar).—The new Pakistani ambassador to the court of Kabul Hakim M. Ahson and the new Indonesian ambassador A.M. Soebagio Soerjaningrat presented their credentials to His Majesty the King today.

Ahson comes from family of the Sind region. He joined active politics at an early age and as a Moslem League worker for the establishment of Pakistan.

In 1946 he was elected deputy mayor and in May 1947 mayor of Karachi. He has attended four sessions of the United Nations General Assembly as a member of Pakistan's delegation.

In 1953 he was elected Rapporteur and in 1963 vice chairman of the Assembly's Budget and Administration Committee.

Ahson has travelled extensively to different parts of the world. His wife is a gynaecologist, who takes keen interest in social welfare activities.

He was High Commissioner for Pakistan in Nigeria from November 1964 to May 22 1967. He then served as Pakistan Ambassador in Iraq.

He succeeds Gen. Mohammad Yousof as his country's envoy to Kabul.

Soerjaningrat was born in Jogjakarta in 1922. He received his high-school and university education in



Ghulam Ahmad Popal and

USSR Embassy Deputy Councilor Terminusov shake hands af-

ter signing the Soviet loan agree-

ment.

Photo: Aurang, Bakhtar.



Ambassador of Pakistan

oljgakarta, and attended a course of the Army Command Staff's college in Bandung.

He entered the Indonesian foreign service in 1947. He has served as vice consul in Hong Kong, first secretary in the Indonesian embassy in Brussels, consul in the Philippines, and charge d'affaires in Conakry, Guinea.

He also served as protocol officer, and chief of the foreign service personnel section in the Indonesian Foreign Ministry.

He knows French and English.

Hanoi To Press For Coalition In Saigon, Says S.V. Reporter

PARIS, May 21, (AFP).—South Vietnamese journalist Tran Van Ky, quoting sources close to the North Vietnamese delegation to Hanoi-Washington talks, has said Hanoi will push for the establishment of a coalition government in Saigon which could be headed by attorney Trinh Dinh Thao.

Thao is president of the "Alliance of National, Democratic Peace Forces" set up during the Viet Cong Tet offensive last February.

In an article which is to be published in the June issue of the American magazine War-Peace Report, Tran Van Ky outlined the kind of peace settlement he said was, contemplated in Hanoi.

The condition of a settlement, he said, would be the setting up of a coalition government in which the National Liberation Front would have a dominant voice but which could be headed by Thao.

Another condition would be the complete withdrawal of United States forces. In a first period, the U.S. troops could be withdrawn into enclaves along the coast between Da Nang and Cam Ranh for a length of time to be negotiated during the peace talks.

Local ceasefire agreements could be reached, with the respective sides holding on to their positions. This could be followed by a general ceasefire.

Elections could be held, but only after the complete withdrawal of the Americans. These elections would be a purely Vietnamese affair and no foreign supervision would be tolerated.

However, according to Tran Van Ky, an observers mission consisting of around 100 diplomats could be on hand under the auspices of the International Control Commission for Vietnam.

Members of the mission would be chosen by the co-presidents of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina, Britain and the Soviet Union. In addition, 500 foreign journalists would be invited to witness the elections.

No Impasse Yet In Paris Viet Talks, Says Harriman

PARIS, May 21, (AFP).—American peace talks envoy Averell Harriman said on Monday that talks with North Vietnam had not yet run into an impasse.

In interviews with American radio networks, he said the North Vietnamese had used the talks for propaganda purposes.

The American delegation, added Harriman, had made propositions which at present had been dismissed by the North Vietnamese, but the problems were clear and progress depended on the other side.

Asked if the Americans were prepared to continue negotiations indefinitely, even if no progress were made, he replied it depended on what was meant by "indefinitely." "All good things come to an end," he remarked.

Harriman said the question of moving the conference to another place, should the French international situation further deteriorate, had not been discussed. But, in answer to another question he said he thought Geneva was in ideal spot for international talks.

Harriman rejected a suggestion that the Americans were eager to leave South Vietnam because of international difficulties in the United States.

He said President Johnson had fixed the objective of leaving the South Vietnamese people free to decide their own future and he thought the Americans would stick to it.

Referring to a question on a "neutral" South Vietnam, Harriman said he had never entirely accepted the "domino theory."

There was no doubt that the events in one country affected

neighbouring countries, but this did not necessarily mean that the fall of one "domino" inevitably led to a general collapse.

Meanwhile Reuter said a press officer of the North Vietnam delegation said he did not think the Vietnam preliminary peace talks here would be put off because of the Paris strikes.

He had been asked to comment on a press report that because of the strikes here the talks may be adjourned.

"I think this is not true," he said.

The next session of the talks is scheduled for Wednesday morning.

A spokesman for French Foreign Ministry, which is responsible for the technical arrangements for the conference, later said he too did not think that the talks would be adjourned because of the strikes.

World Petrol Resources May Run Out

Within 32 Years

LONDON, May 21, (Reuter).—If no more oil wells are discovered, the world could run out of petrol within 32 years, according to an official estimate here yesterday.

But the prospect that transport will groan to a halt because of empty tanks is dim as new sources of oil normally exceed oil pumped out of present wells, and new extraction methods increase the life of existing wells.

Estimates of consumption and known reserves are made in the annual statistical review of the World Oil Industry, published today by British Petroleum, in which the British government has a near-majority financial stake.

It put world consumption of petroleum products last year at nearly 36 million barrels a day.

Known reserves of oil in existing wells which experts are reasonably certain of being able to recover—are estimated at about 417,000 million barrels.

If only this 417,000 million barrels was available to the annual demand of 13,000 million barrels it would be exhausted in 32 years.

The biggest production percentage increases last year were in Brazil, which jumped 28 per cent from 115,000 barrels daily to 145,000 barrels and Iran, a rise from 2,110,000 barrels to 2,595,000 barrels daily (23 per cent).

The United States' 8,810,000 barrels daily made it the world's biggest single producing country. The biggest producing area was the Middle East oilfields of Iran, Iraq Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia with 9,965,000 barrels daily—treble their output 10 years ago.

The Middle East increases last year, however, was much smaller than previous years, due to cessation of supplies during the Arab-Israeli war and closure of the Suez Canal.

World consumption last year increased from 33 million barrels daily to nearly 36 million. Ten years ago it was only 17 million.

The biggest user was the United States consuming more than is used by the whole of western Europe whose total last year was nine million barrels daily.

The year's biggest percentage increase was recorded by Japan which had a 22 per cent jump to 2,400,000 barrels a day. This compares with 320,000 barrels daily 10 years ago.



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NATURAL MUSEUMS

The Buddhistic period museum opened yesterday in Haddah, in Nangarhar province. is an event. It is the first of its kind in the country where the relics unearthed stand in their original place. Shelters have been provided for the museum so that what has been unearthed will not be destroyed by weather. The museum is the result of hard work by Afghan excavation teams. It calls for appreciation for those who have taken pains to excavate this site and it also requires efforts of the public to help preserve it.

The museum is a good opening in the field of excavation and establishment of more such centres in a country with a rich history.

In the past relics discovered were cleaned and then placed in the Kabul or other city museums. It is, of course, necessary to keep some historic objects in the museums which are not next to the excavation site, but this is not true for all the relics of the past. The immovable objects, such as carvings, ought to be preserved in their original forms. To break up pillar or stone wall in order to remove a statue or base-relief is tantamount to defacement.

Moreover, the museums on the site offer good help in the understanding of the nature of the excavations. The surroundings in which this museum is housed can give a better and clearer picture of the artists, the people and the civilisation which existed at the time. The relics in their natural surroundings talk more vividly and picturesquely than the bookish language of a city museum.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on the unsanitary condition of the public baths in the city. Recently the municipal corporation has started clorination of wells and the public water supply system as a preventive measure against the spread and outbreak of diseases.

While this is a commendable step, the editorial said, outlets from public baths is another problem which should be tackled in the interest of public health.

Most public baths are void of a proper drainage system. Used water from these baths are conducted to open channels along streets.

This state of affairs is not keeping with sanitary requirements. The channels propagate profuse smelling in the adjacent areas and breed germs detrimental to the public health.

The editorial said this problem had been referred to several times in the past but since public bath owners are interested only in making money and do not care much about the public health and city sanitation nothing much has been done to improve things in this connection, the editorial claimed.

It suggested, however, that the municipal corporation should make it obligatory upon these owners to dig deep wells for collecting the used water from public baths. The corporation should also advise them on the technical aspects of such wells. Although this cannot be considered a permanent or the best solution but it will do until more elaborate arrangements are made pending implementation of plans for introducing a general sewage system in the city.

The same issue of the paper carries another editorial welcoming the opening of a new site museum of Bhuddic art in Nangarhar province. Today's *Ishtah*, too, carries an editorial on the opening of the museum. Afghanistan's history is coming to light every day when archaeological excavations lead to new findings, it said.

The excavations in Hadda illuminate yet another aspect of our history. Excavations in other areas such as Surkh Kotal, Ai Khanum and Ghazni, too, are continuing. The opening of the on site museum of the

Bhuddic art this week has created another point of interest for tourists and orientalist visiting this country.

Fortunately Afghanistan is rich in its historic relics and as these relics are unearthed so will the interest to visit Afghanistan increase among the world tourists.

The editorial stressed the importance of maintenance of these relics. It said over the ages these relics have lost much of their original rigidity and endurance properties.

The English language *Japan Times* in an editorial Sunday called for legislation to prevent cruelty to animals in order to strengthen social morality in this country.

The problem has been outstanding for years, the newspaper said.

Japan is the only advanced nation in the world that has no law prohibiting cruelty to animals, and this has been called up lately by harsh charges voiced in Britain, resulting in a campaign to stop exports of British dogs to this country, it said.

Some of the British charges like dogs are commonly eaten in Japan are fanciful, but the Japanese claim that all dogs in this country are showered with human affection is also false, it said.

The *Japan Times* said the truth lay somewhere between these extreme contentions.

The left-leaning *Frankfurter Rundschau*, frequently critical of the United States, said, "...Do those who wave Viet Cong flags and regale themselves with shouts of Ho-Ho-Ho-Chi Minh now also accuse the murderers? Does their ideological limitation permit them to stand up and call a spade a spade? Or are they condemned by their partisanship to blindness? Nobody is served when reason, critically applied, no longer serves as a measure to distinguish

Feed For Thought

No man ever wetted clay and then left it, as if there would be bricks by chance and fortune.

Plutarch

Since this museum is the first of its kind, we ought to wait a while and first gather experience in this field before we construct such a museum in another part of the country. We have several other historical sites in Afghanistan which offer good possibilities for the construction of shelters which will turn them into "natural museums".

Protecting these museums is necessary for their preservation. Art lovers may go to any extent to take momentoes home with them, and in this age of hippies and bankrupt tourists flowing into all countries including Afghanistan, we have to see that these sites aren't picked clean by greedy fingers of treasure hunters.

Every natural museum is, fact, a school. Our children who study the history of the country in their textbooks, ought to find the time to visit such museums so that they get vivid impressions of what their country's past is like.

In all probability, such natural museums are likely to become holiday resort for the public. This calls for motels, if not hotels, in the vicinity of the museums. People like to spend weekends in order to get a better view of the objects in the museum. For this the Afghan Tourist Bureau should plan ways of meeting the challenge of the flow of tourists, both foreign and Afghan, to Hadda. Since this year our fiftieth independence anniversary will be marked on an international scale, there is no doubt that a large number of people will visit Hadda.

Even a small negligence or natural phenomena can ruin them.

Therefore they must be protected with utmost care if they are to survive. In this connection the editorial referred to the huge statues of Bhudda in Bamyán which need repairing and better maintenance.

This of course requires funds, the editorial said, which it is hoped the Ministry of Information and Culture will be able to procure in cooperation with international organisations interested in the preservation of world cultural heritage.

World Press

words from deeds." *Frankfurter Rundschau* then commented: "Those who want to be taken seriously, in the eyes of the world, must show that they are willing to abide by the rules of the game. Those who misuse confidence today cannot expect to enjoy it tomorrow. The shots in Hue and Saigon have seriously hurt Hanoi, and its ally at the Paris conference table."

Chiding those who defended the Viet Cong in Germany, *Frankfurter Allgemeine* commented, "In the future the Ho-Ho-Ho-Chi Minh shouters will have to choke on their slogan—even if they believe in the justice of their cause—when they remember the Viet Cong terror which killed the German doctors and German diplomat..."

Handelsblatt in Dusseldorf outlined the official German government speaker as saying that the murder of Baron von Collenberg should lead many Germans to revise their anti-American feelings in regard to Vietnam. The paper concluded, "The number of civilian casualties should long have aroused in the minds of those who try to measure the Vietnam war in terms of ideological abstraction."

German radio and television commentators also condemned the von Collenberg murder and for the first time questioned the use of terror as a weapon for political conquest.

Indira Gandhi's Tour Of Southeast Asia

India's Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is on a 12-day tour of Malaysia, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand at developing relations and finding new channels of cooperation.

Indian officials regard her trip as a demonstration of India's desire to develop ties at the highest level with her neighbours in Asia in view of the changes now going on in the region.

While Mrs. Gandhi's tour is expected to lead to new agreements for loans and fresh links controversial fields such as educational and cultural exchanges, it is unlikely to produce any closer political or military ties.

Indian leaders have consistently ruled out the possibility of India's joining regional defence alliances such as the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation because of her policy of non-alignment and belief that security is best achieved through bilateral cooperation.

In her talks with the four countries leaders, Mrs. Gandhi is certain to discuss Vietnam war and the current Paris peace talks.

She is also likely to put forward India's case over latest developments in her relations with Pakistan and her desire to keep the Indian ocean a militarily neutral area.

The economic consequences of future withdrawal from Asia by western powers—the British withdrawal from East of Suez by

By John Rogers

1971 and a possible American pull-out from Vietnam—will also be raised.

In Singapore, Mrs. Gandhi will discuss with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew the problem of some 6,000 Singapore dockworkers of Indian origin who are threatened with unemployment when the British base there is evacuated.

India has already accepted an assurance from Singapore that there will be no discrimination against people of Indian origin, but has warned that they will not be able to get Indian nationality just by renouncing their Singapore citizenship.

Mrs. Gandhi's discussions with Tunku Abdul Rahman in Malaysia are expected to centre on additional civil and military training of Malaysians by India and the possibility of starting more joint economic projects between the two countries.

India has good trade ties with both countries, but the trade balance has not generally been in India's favour, with deficits in 1966-67 of 114,000 rupees (6,333 sterling) with Malaysia and 69,800,000 rupees (3,877,000 sterling) with Singapore.

Mrs. Gandhi is the first Indian premier to visit Australia and New Zealand, both of which have provided India with aid under the Colombo Plan.

India is a buyer of Australian wheat and dairy products, and Mrs. Gandhi is expected to dis-

cuss the country's agricultural policies and the current breakthrough in food production in her talks with the Australian Prime Minister John Gorton.

Trade relations between the two countries have grown rapidly this decade, with a total turnover, heavily in Australia's favour, of 800,480,000 rupees (40,100,000 sterling) in 1966-67.

Cultural relations have developed more slowly, and until recently were based largely on popular misconceptions.

In the words of an official briefing: "India was considered to be the land of snake charmers and rope-trick jugglers, for Indians, Australia was a large farm—a land of the kangaroo and the sheep."

Mrs. Gandhi will spend two days in New Zealand and five in Australia—the longest visit of her tour.

She arrived in Singapore yesterday after an overnight stop in Madras, was to leave for Sydney today. She goes on to Canberra for three days and then to Melbourne and arrives in Wellington on May 27. She goes to Kuala Lumpur on the 29th for a three day stay in Malaysia before flying home.

While she is in Kuala Lumpur, the prime minister will meet Indian diplomats from Thailand, Singapore, Cambodia, Indonesia and Laos, who are flying in for a special meeting with her. (REUTERS)

Who Gains From Suez Closure?

A major world trade route has had to be redrawn because of the closure of the Suez canal.

Much traffic is now going round the Cape of Good Hope from Asia, Australia and the Far East.

And one of the countries which is benefiting most by the blocking of the waterway is South Africa.

Huge sums are being spent there on fuel and port dues but they come nowhere near the 90 million pounds sterling which the canal closure is estimated to be costing Cairo annually.

A number of Asian countries are having to face heavily increased freight bills, and a search for new markets.

In Kenya, trade patterns have begun to change in the 11 months since the Suez canal was blocked on the brief Israeli Arab war.

There is a tendency now to substitute African, Japanese and Australian goods for traditional imports from Britain and Europe.

From other countries, Reuter correspondents report:

Aden: the Southern Yemen's losses caused by the closure of the Suez Canal total about 16 million sterling, according to a memorandum the government recently submitted to the Arab League, more than one-third of this being due to loss of trade.

Since the Canal closed, the port of Aden has been receiving only about 100 ships a month instead of about 500 ships before the closure. So bunkering has died away to a dribble.

Capetown: The South African ports of Capetown and Durban and fuel oil suppliers have been the chief beneficiaries of the closure of the Suez Canal. In 11 months, 1,560 diverted ships called at Capetown and about 2,000

at Durban, paying nearly 1,600,000 rand (929,800 sterling) in port dues.

Oil companies estimate that re-routed ships have spent more than eight million rand (about 4,656,000 sterling) on fuel at both South African ports, while passengers from passing liners have spent visits ashore. Ship repairers and suppliers of stores have also done well.

Canberra: Official figures published recently show that the freight costs on imports into Australia in the first quarter of this year totalled 171 million Australian dollars (about 80 million sterling), which was 31 million dollars (about 14 million sterling) higher than in the first quarter of 1967.

Not all this increase is attributed to the closure of the Suez Canal, some being due to the worldwide increase of ship charter rates.

An important effect of the loss of the canal is a new trend in diversification of Australian trade, with some exporters looking to the Persian Gulf and East Africa for new markets, an upwards trend is starting to develop in trade inquiries from such markets as Zambia, Ethiopia and Mozambique, particularly for building materials traditionally imported from Britain and Europe.

New Delhi: Government officials say no detailed figures are yet available but admit that India's freight bill on imports from Western Europe and the United States has risen about 40 per cent since the closure of the Suez Canal.

But, the officials report that this rise is more than offset by India's capture of markets for engineering and steel goods in the Far and Middle East, Australia and New Zealand—usually served by Britain and European

countries through the Canal.

Demand for India's major exports of tea and jute to Western Europe has remained at about the same level as before the June war, and higher freight charges are paid by the importers.

Colombo: Very few passenger liners now call at Colombo, a severe blow to Ceylon's transient trade, but this port is still receiving about the same volume of freighter traffic.

Singapore: Despite the closure, shipping handled in this port one of the great crossroads in the world of sea transport, rose by 12 per cent to just over 117 million tons. Singapore's ship-repairing industry has benefited from more on-voyage work for vessels from Europe.

Manila: Philippine trade has been particularly affected by increased freight rates, oil companies also report lower profits.

Hong Kong: Closure of the Suez Canal has cost Hong Kong nearly one million sterling in tourist revenue, but exporters and trade officials discount any serious impact on the colony's valuable export trade to Europe.

Shippers now pay a ten per cent surcharge for the Cape route, but trade experts say the increased cost, which they estimate at approximately 45 million sterling, has been offset by sterling devaluation and faster ships on the longer Cape route.

Tokyo: A spokesman of Nippon Yusenkaisha, a leading company, said freight rates for Japanese shipping were only slightly above the level before the closure of the canal, and the amount of cargo carried by Japanese lines had not changed materially. The cost of the routes via the Cape or the Panama Canal had been adequately met by surcharges.

(Reuters)

Safety In Nuclear Reactors

As the potentialities of nuclear chain reactions were introduced to the large majority of mankind in the form of the Hiroshima bomb, many people understandably have fears about activities connected with nuclear energy.

They feel that a nuclear research reactor or power reactor can explode just like an atom bomb. But they forget that the successful handling of the controlled chain reaction preceded the construction of the bomb and that constructing the bomb was a special, and in some ways much more difficult, problem.

A chain reaction begins when a neutron (a particle from the nucleus of an atom) enters the nucleus of a fissile (say, uranium-235) atom and causes that atom to split. With this event a large amount of energy is released as well as extra neutrons which proceed to split other uranium-235 nuclei with similar results, and so on, until under favourable conditions a chain reaction is established.

By a proper arrangement of the uranium fuel and careful control of the neutrons produced by fission, the reaction may be encouraged and maintained chain reaction in the nuclear reactor and the almost instantaneous total reaction of the bomb are the two extremes of this process.

In the bomb, it is all over in no time at all, the energy is released in one tremendous burst. The typical nuclear reactor is a very different kind of device in which the comp-

onents are assembled together so as to make the chain reaction a slow, controlled process.

In most of the present-day reactors which cause the fission reaction are slow neutrons. (In this discussion, I am leaving alone fast reactors, which are still under development.) They are slowed down by successive collisions with low mass, low-absorption nuclei (say, ordinary water, heavy water or graphite) within the reactor.

The materials which do this slowing down are called moderators. Because of these characteristics built into it, the reactor cannot set off a nuclear explosion.

Then what are the real dangers that we have to guard against in building these reactors? During the process of fission, the fissile atom splits into two, leading to the formation of radioactive fission products.

These products, emitting beta and gamma radiation, accumulate in the fuel elements of the reactor during its operation. The prime safety objective of any installation is that the environment of the installation should not be affected by the operations within.

The essential reactor safety problem is, therefore, preventing the escape of radioactive fission products. Adequate radiation safety is ensured by the process of hazards evaluation of the reactor design. The maximum credible accident (MCA)

is defined as the credible accident which may lead to maximum probable radiation hazard and damage to the public.

Complete pipe resulting in loss of coolant to the reactor leads to such an accident. But there are engineered safety features designed to cope with any coolant pipe break.

Fission reaction is the source of thermal energy and radioactivity in a nuclear reactor. The products of this reaction come to rest within the fuel, a uranium alloy or compound, which is clad with aluminium, stainless steel, zirconium or a zirconium alloy. If the integrity of the cladding is lost, the volatile and non-volatile fission products are released to the circulating coolant, and thence to the environment.

The reactor is designed to perform throughout its life-time under normal operational modes, including both transient and steady states, without releasing other than acceptably small amounts of fission products to the coolant.

The radioactivity of the coolant, which is a measure of the integrity of the cladding, is regularly monitored. The potential effluents from the reactors are rigidly controlled. In some reactors, these effluents are temporarily stored to permit reduction in the radioactivity level by natural decay.

The concentration of radioactivity in the effluent, gaseous and liquid, is measured constantly by very sensitive instruments.

(Continued On Page 4)

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Basic Trends Of Economic Policy In Czechoslovakia

In the last few days many papers and radio stations all over the world have devoted great attention to the democratisation process going on in Czechoslovakia.

The views which appear on the pages of the Czechoslovak press, agree that while deformations in such spheres of social life as the arts and ideology can be rectified fairly quickly, deformations of the economy are usually of a long-term character and their elimination requires a certain time.

As regards the economy, there is no need to make a new analysis of the economic development, but it is necessary to ascertain whether the analyses made so far were not penetrated by subjective elements and whether subjectivism had not also marked the aims of economic development to 1970.

The results of such an analysis will have to be used for the final action programme which is to become the programme of economic policy of the country for several years.

The first results of analyses do not indicate the necessity of changing basic trends of the economic policy for the next few years, which are aimed at the consolidation of three decisive sectors: investments, the foreign balance of payments and the home market.

It is now questionable whether the new political situation will make it possible to speed up and intensify this conception.

It can be speeded up by three methods: through the extension of resources, a redistribution of resources or through intensifying the process of the new system of planning and management.

The extension of the resources would fulfil its purpose only if it solved the present fundamental problem of the Czechoslovak national economy—the imbalance on the home and foreign market.

This can be achieved either through directly increasing the production of consumer goods in suitable structure and assortment, or through the export of products of heavy industry in exchange for consumer goods.

The year 1967 has shown that for the time being the structure of the Czechoslovak industrial output does not correspond to these demands.

There is also a second factor of growth of the effective sources of Czechoslovak production—the reduction of its ineffectiveness.

Here main importance is attached to the consistent implementation and development of the new system of planning and management.

In the first place this means to ensure its full function and to give the enterprises real independence; to eliminate all commanding on the part of higher bodies, to abolish the form of a forced monopoly, and to create conditions for a free association of enterprises according to their own economic interests, and to eliminate the system of artificial protection which still exists in the Czechoslovak economy.

(Prago Press)

Flow Of Japanese Goods To France Increases

Large quantities of Japanese cameras, fancy jewelry, silks, drugs and other goods are arriving in French shops since quotas were removed on imports from Japan on May 4, the newspaper Le Figaro reported last week.

The paper, which recalled that French perfumes, lace and other goods can now freely enter Japan, said: "France is ending the myth prevalent in Paris since before the war that Japanese goods are of low quality and produced by cheap labour."

Le Figaro said the recent measure was "only the first stage in a process of reciprocal trade liberalisation...our suspicion in the past has meant that France does not feature in Japan's top 20 customers. Trade was currently some 400 million franc (80 million dollars) a year.

"Is it natural that trade between us should be lower than Japanese-Swiss trade?" the paper asked.

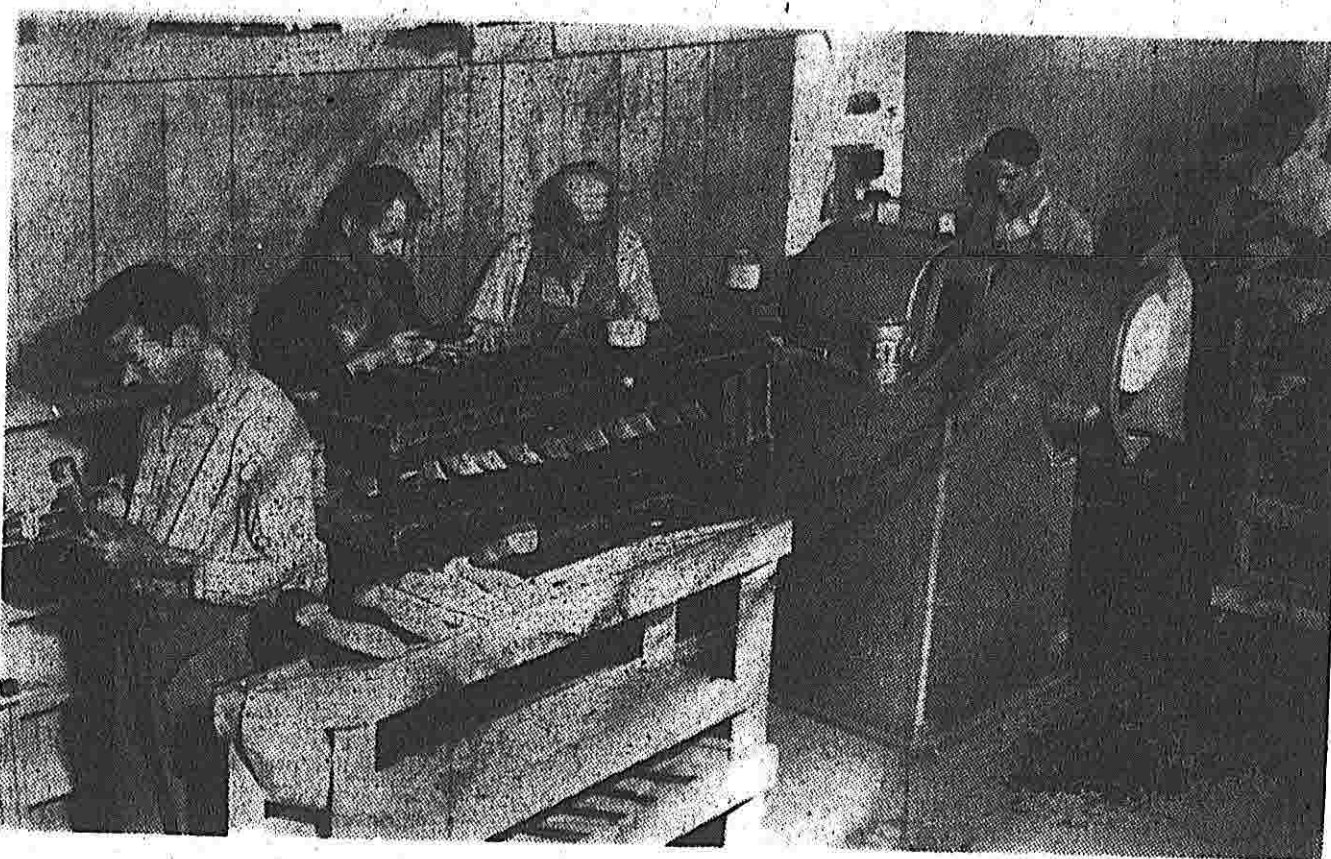
The paper said that the influx of Japanese cameras would lead to a sharp price drop in the shops. It said French firms had failed to modernise and regroup. The West Germans had acquired a "quasi monopoly" in France, selling cameras at prices above those in West Germany and other countries.

The arrival of large numbers of Japanese cameras would lead to a "hot fight" between the West Germans and the Japanese.

Le Figaro gave high praise to Japanese businessmen and bankers who had worked together to direct industry into new expanding fields. They had concentrated their investment, research and training efforts into electronics, space telecommunications, electrical equipment and chemicals. They developed their home market and then attacked the markets abroad.

The rapid advance of Japanese industry had led to reductions in production costs and enabled it to "win impregnable positions," said the paper which predicted that future Japanese "conquests" in France would include colour television and motor car sectors.

(AFP)



A view of a workshop in the Aho Shoe Factory.

Aho Finds The Going Rough

By A Staff Writer

Though the Aho Factory has been operational under different names for 60 years, it was only in 1961 that the company under the present name started operation with modern equipment. With a new programme of work the company has been able to produce more shoes and to some extent build up a reputation for quality shoes in the country.

The Vidmir Pagani firm of Switzerland has invested in the Aho Shoe Factory and by employing European advisers and experts the company was able to increase its output. This is evident from the fact Aho produced 323,833 pairs of men's, women's and children's shoes between 1962 and 1966.

The management of the Aho Shoe Factory believes that the people prefer the Aho products to those of some neighbouring countries. This has helped save foreign exchange. However, since there is no ceiling on imports of shoes, sales are not as high as desired.

The leather used for Aho shoes is processed under the supervision of experienced German and Italian experts. Some of the raw materials are also imported. Therefore, there is not much difference between the material used for producing Aho shoes and European ones, the management asserts.

Aho shoes are durable and economic and with a slight change in the form and shape "we would be able to attract more buyers," said the President of Aho shoe factory.

The management feels that some businessmen who import shoes make baseless aspersions on the quality of Aho shoes and thus obstruct their sale at home.

The management said Aho prices are fair but the company can not launch a programme to increase output because there is only a limited demand for Aho shoes because of the great competition of foreign made shoes in the markets.

Secondly, most of the raw materials are not locally available and to procure those hard currency has to be spent but such expenditures can not be recouped by raising the price.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS

During the week ending May 29, 1968, the Kabul Customs House revenues reached nearly Af. 22,500,000. During the same period Customs handled 36 different kinds of import items and fetched some Af. 78,000,000 in duties.

Export items included carpets, raisins, herbs, hides, sheep casing and nuts, which went to Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, France, Japan, Beirut, Switzerland and Australia. The total value of the exports during the same period reached Af. 5,000,000.

Pashtany Bank Helps Livestock

In the last four years the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank has provided Af. 188,288,650 in credit to various livestock cooperatives, a source of the bank told the Kabul Times reporter.

For the purpose of protecting livestock breeders and in order to enable them to improve their products and make more profits on their sales, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has encouraged the establishment of cooperatives among livestock breeders.

Since these cooperatives required financial assistance, so the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank offered to help them by providing credit loans.

The various cooperatives such as Karakul cooperatives of Belcheragh, Aqcha, Sherin Tagab, Andkhui, Sheberghan, Sare Pul, Shulgara, Nare Shahi, Khulm, and Badghis have benefited from Pashtany Tejaraty Bank credits.

Likewise, during the last four years the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank handled the export of 882,538 karakul pelts.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 21 The following are the exchange rates of the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Af. 78.50 (per U.S. dollar)	Af. 79.00
Af. 188.40 (per sterling pound)	Af. 189.60
Af. 1962.50 (per hundred DM)	Af. 1975.00
Af. 1827.70 (per hundred Swiss franc)	Af. 1839.35
Af. 1584.06 (per hundred French franc)	Af. 1589.06
Af. 600.00 (per hundred Indian rupees)	Af. 710.00
Af. 865.00 (per hundred Pak. rupees)	Af. 875
Af. 1827.70 (per hundred Swiss franc)	

Business Review Of The Week

By A Reporter

The talk delivered by Howard Nyberg, a business consultant from a U.S. firm, in Kabul the other day to the International Club was interesting. The talk, which I was fortunate enough to hear, touched on the administrative nature of business and the way private sector could keep pace with the rapid change from a mercantile economy to an economy of production which Afghanistan is undergoing.

At the official level the State in the past decade or so has provided encouragement to facilitate the growth of the private sector.

To meet the challenge of providing competent industrial management personnel the Industrial Management Institute was established, a

large number of students were sent abroad for higher studies in public administration, some of them have already returned and are now working in various capacities.

But, on the private level, few steps have been taken to meet the need for business administrators and managers. With the exception of Banke Mille, Afghan Woollen Industries, and Textile Company, few firms have sent their staff abroad for higher training.

In fact, some industrial firms do not permit their staff to join Kabul University or work on part time basis in their own offices.

None of the private businesses have ever arranged management seminar or courses, something, which

I think, is highly important for the improvement of working methods.

Some private firms can afford to send, at least, sons of family businesses abroad for higher studies in business management.

But the main question is how can we improve management in general in private sector. The answer lies partly in what we have already said. The private sector should train its own personnel, both inside the country and outside.

Some of the courses arranged in the college of economics, are highly valuable for management.

Similarly, Businesses could organise short seminars and courses for management inside their firms. Afghan experts are available to teach.

One of the things which the private sector never does is to attract trained personnel from the government. There are many highly trained personnel in various sections of the government who with financial incentive, good job opportunities and security would enter private enterprise.

The private sector also has taken very little interest in employing graduates of Kabul university. Each year they should open recruiting centres in the university to select the best talents among graduates for their managerial positions. This will not only help the government's employment problems, but also ensure the improvement of management activities in the private sector.

South Africa Plays Waiting Game With U.S. Over Gold Price

South Africa is playing a waiting game in a new tug-of-war with the United States over the official price of gold while speculators in London, Paris, and Zurich drive it up to record levels on the free market.

The United States is firmly committed to maintaining the price fixed in 1934 at 35 dollars an ounce, but South Africa, the world's major gold producer, is an ardent advocate of a price increase.

When the seven western gold pool nations decided on a two-tier price system at their Washington meeting two months ago, they said there would be no need for them to buy gold.

This has been interpreted in financial circles in Johannesburg as a move to get South Africa to market its newly mined gold on the free market.

If that had happened, in the sizeable quantities which South Africa usually disposes of, the free market price would almost certainly not have risen to its latest figure topping 41 dollars an ounce.

But since the Washington agreement, South Africa has sold no gold at all, thus depriving the free market of fresh supplies.

While he has made it clear that South Africa reserves the right to sell when it judges the time right, South African Finance Minister Nico Diederichs is playing a cool, waiting game.

A few days ago he reiterated government policy not to sell any gold at present.

(Continued On Page 4)

Britain; Nation Of Great Inventions

The world's first computer, built at Manchester, England, went into operation in 1951 and was retired—to a museum—in 1965. In January this year (1968) it was announced that the London firm, International Computers and Tabulators (ICT) were to build the world's biggest computer.

To compare these two developments is rather like comparing the concept of an automatic digital computer (first put forward 130 years ago by Charles Babbage, Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University) with another Cambridge scientist's development, in the 1930s, of an analogue computer. Both, however (and the comparisons), are indicative of the British "flair for invention."

Not that computers are necessarily typical of such inventiveness—British scientists, doctors, engineers and astronomers have contributed to world knowledge in greatly inverse proportion to their numbers.

It is perhaps in engineering, however, that Britain has contributed most. The electrical industry alone sends overseas something approaching £ 500 million worth of equipment (almost the entire output of hydro-electric generating

plant is for export; the world's largest water-wheel alternator and the most powerful turbines so far in operation were built for Canada).

The word "electric" was coined by William Gilbert, Physician to Queen Elizabeth the First. The reign of Queen Elizabeth II has seen, among other things in this field, development of the two speed single-winding induction motor using pole-amplitude modulation.

If Professor Rawcliffe's invention sounds a little confusing it might be added that it has been described as "the most far reaching innovation since the invention of the induction motor." (The invention is now in commercial production, and it has since proved possible to produce multi-speed machine of the same design).

In electrical engineering pioneer work, inventions by British workers are legion: the thermionic valve, radio, radar, the first public high definition television service, and so on. British has the largest indigenous electronic computer industry outside the United States of America and sells to other countries equipment worth well over £150 mil-

lion a year.

As long ago as 1908, Cambell Swinton, in a letter to the authoritative science periodical, "Nature," proposed an all-electric television system. Baird, in 1925, demonstrated a mechanical television system utilising the Nipkow disc and, a few years later, in association with the British Broadcasting Corporation, transmitted the first pictures.

Among the most significant of recent contributions, now in world-wide use, is the Marconi English Electric 12 centimetre orthicon camera and pick-up tube: the company is estimated to have sold more of these cameras than all other manufacturers in the world put together.

Allied to such developments are, of course, air navigation and control, a British European Airways (B.E.A.) Trident airliner made six perfect automatic landings at London Airport in dense fog in November 1966; such landings are now commonplace. In a similar field, Decca has equipped about half the world's radar-fitted merchant ships, as well as navies of 47 countries.

On the civil side of engineering, British engineers pioneered railway construction and scientific road building. The first public steam railway in the world was opened in England in 1825 and, during the nineteenth century, railway lines were laid in almost every country in the world.

The first cast-iron bridge, the Menai suspension bridge—built in 1777 and the Forth rail bridge in Scotland (the first great steel bridge in the world), are example of the early pre-eminence of British bridge builders.

Britain was also the birthplace of the machine tool, and British engineers designed the basic types on which the machine tool industry is still based today.

The first practical boring machine, the first hydraulic press, the first screwcutting lathe, the first planning machine (1800), steam hammer (1839), shaping machine (1836), piledriver (1844)—all originated in Britain.

In textile machinery, too, there is no country in the world which can compete with the inventiveness of British engineers. In the eighteenth century alone the following were made, transforming the manufacture of textiles from a domestic craft to a nationwide industry of international significance: Kay's flying shuttle (1733), Hargreave's spinning jenny (1764), Arkwright's spinning frame (1767), Crompton's mule (1779), and Cartwright's power loom (1785).

About half of world exports in

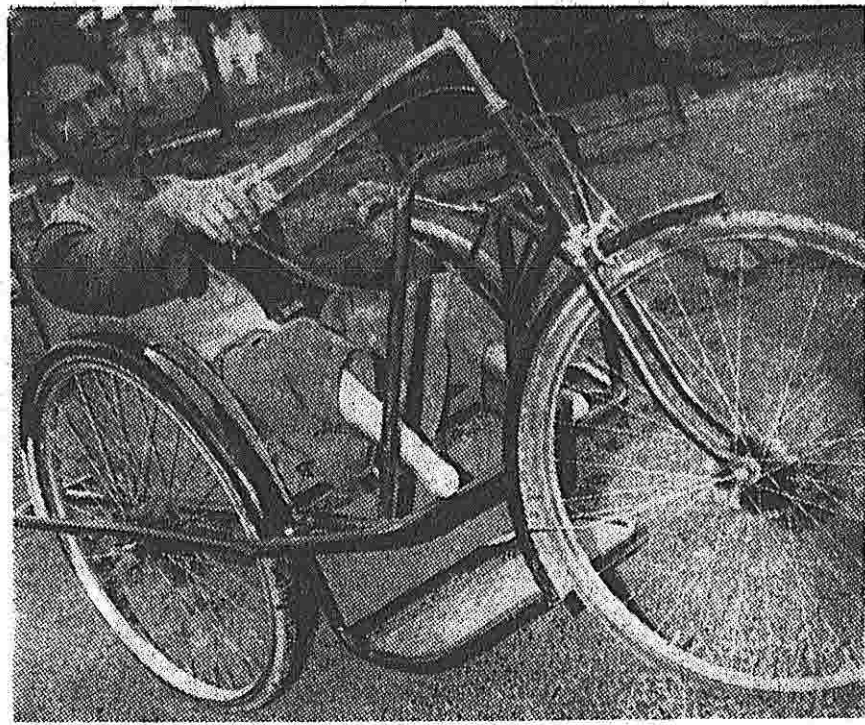
(Continued On Page 4)

AHO QUALITY SHOES



Samples of the shoes produced by Aho Shoe Factory. The shoes are modern, well-built long-lasting, and inexpensive.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY



This is one of the five wheelchairs for persons who are paralysed at both extremities or who suffer from either accidental or congenital atrophy, donated by the Diplomatic Wives Organisation of Kabul. Five wheelchairs have been presented by DWO Chairman Mrs. Feroughi, wife of the ambassador of Iran in Ka-

bul. These chairs were flown from Tehran to Kabul by Ariana free of charge. More money will be raised through fund raising campaigns to buy more of these chairs and distribute them to the crippled in Kabul. The chairs have been accepted with thanks.

USSR Delegate Stresses Early Signing Of Nonproliferation

NEW YORK, May 21, (Tass).

V.V. Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet delegation and first deputy foreign minister of the USSR yesterday addressed the General Assembly's first committee now discussing the Draft Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

"We are satisfied to note that actually all speakers here stressed the great importance of a successful and timely settlement of the problem of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons," the Soviet delegate said.

"To sum up the ideas and wishes expressed by delegations concerning individual provisions

of the draft treaty, these refer in the main to three problems:

1. Late connection between non-proliferation and disarmament measures, ways of strengthening the security of non-nuclear states, steps to ensure for the non-nuclear countries an opportunity of using for peaceful ends the fruits of progress in the field of nuclear energy.

"It would be best, of course, to solve at once all questions of nuclear disarmament—the problems of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, discontinuation of the manufacture of such weapons, destruction of their stockpiles and a complete ban on nuclear weapons.

"The Soviet position on this score is well known. It has been and remains a strong advocate of outlawing nuclear weapons.

"Experience shows, however, that progress toward restricting the nuclear arms race is achieved gradually.

Turning to the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear states, Kuznetsov stressed that with a nuclear nonproliferation treaty in existence the security of non-nuclear states would be better ensured, of course.

The Soviet delegate said that a nonproliferation treaty would undoubtedly contribute to the economic, scientific and technical progress of non-nuclear countries.

He said it would be of special importance for those of the developing countries of Asia, and Latin America which so far lack the necessary resources and opportunities for major works in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

"Certain delegations, the Soviet representative said, suggest that this General Assembly session should not take any decisions on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons but refer this question to the 23rd session.

"The Soviet delegation believes that the General Assembly should not put off a decision on draft nuclear nonproliferation treaty," he said in conclusion.

T. Butura of Algeria described the problem of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons as one of the key questions of the times.

Spain's Syndicate Meets To Draft New Laws

TARRAGONA, May 21, (Reuters). Spain's official syndicates and monopolies labour relations gathered here Sunday for a two-day national congress to discuss reforms aimed at making them more democratic and representative.

The congress, attended by 650 delegates and foreign observers, will submit proposals to General Francisco Franco's government for drawing up a new syndicate law.

The rich and powerful syndicates bring workers and employers together in the same organisation. Outlawed "Worker Commissions," a powerful underground labour movement, have challenged the monopoly of the syndicates. They are campaigning for independent trade unions run by the workers themselves, and accuse the syndicates of being "a docile tool" of the establishment.

The worker commissions, whose leaders include communists and left-wing Catholics, have already issued clandestine leaflets claiming the regime plans a new law, which will perpetuate the submission of the syndicates to the government and to capital.

V.C. Claim 30,000 Allies In One Week

HANOI, May 21, (AFP).—The Viet Cong command claimed in a communique here Sunday that a total of 30,000 "enemy" troops including 10,000 Americans and allied forces, were killed or wounded in Sunday fighting during the week May 5 to 12.

The communique signed by the command of the "People's Army Forces" and published in this morning's North Vietnamese papers, said that on the Saigon-Gia Dinh front alone, the "enemy" had 10,000 casualties, including 5,000 Americans.

From the beginning of the Tet offensive (end of January) 253,000 "enemy" troops—including 84,500 U.S. and allied troops—have been put out of action, the Viet-Cong claimed.

Brain Drain Fear In Singapore, Malaysia

BRISBANE, May 20, (Reuters).—Malaysia and Singapore fear that students sent overseas for further training would not return home, Singapore High Commissioner in Australia S.L. Stewart said here today.

Stewart said that a "brain drain" of highly qualified young people from the two countries was feared by their governments.

He was speaking at the National Union of Malaysian and Singapore Students of Australia conference at Queensland University.

Stewart told the students attending the conference that good jobs could be offered and provided for the majority of young qualified people in Malaysia and Singapore.

He said that unless the "brain drain" was checked it was nonsense for the two countries to continue sending students overseas.

He said both countries needed young men and women who were dedicated and up to date in their thinking and methods.

Aho Shoes

(Continued from page 3)

ce of shoes, since that will further hurt us on the market.

The price of Aho shoes range from Af. 200 and Af. 500 while the cheapest foreign made shoes can not be bought for less than Af. 600, the management claims.

In 1966, the Aho factory turned out 145,000 pairs of shoes. 105,000 of which were sold. The remaining 40,000 are still in the factory's store.

The management of the Aho factory has enumerated the following obstacles in the way of the company:

1. Foreign made shoes in the markets;
2. A moderate demand which prevents the factory from operating at full capacity;
3. Not enough local experts so that the Factory has to pay more for foreign experts; and

Foreign currency at higher exchange rates;

The Aho shoe factory has sales outlets in Mazare Sharif, Kandahar, Pule Khumri, Kunduz, Jalalabad, Herat. It intends to open new sales outlets in some other provinces. There are 12 sales outlets in Kabul.

Inventors

(Continued from page 3)

gricultural machinery come from Britain, which is the world's largest exporter of farm equipment and machinery. This is not surprising when the same country produced the first horse-drawn hoe, the seed-drill (1701), and the first threshing machine (1732).

British inventors have been developing new scientific instruments for over three centuries.

In the 18th century, John Harrison's chronometer and John Hadley's sextant revolutionised ocean navigation, and in the 19th century such developments as Lord Kelvin's current balances and galvanometers and the Wheatstone bridge, which made possible accurate electrical measurements, were outstanding.

On the larger scientific side, Britain was the first country in the Western world to put into effect a programme for the production on a commercial scale of nuclear power. Today, Britain generates more than half as much power again as the rest of the world put together.

All these inventions, developments and innovations are but a fraction of the nation's flair.

Among things which have not been mentioned are: the first steam engine, heavy oil engine, hovercraft, ocean-going iron ship, pneumatic tyre, pedal cycle, undersea cables, first public supply of electricity, first use of gas for lighting, first fully automated colliery, discovery of the existence of radio waves, discovery that oil could be obtained by distillation of coal and shale, and discovery of innumerable chemicals including synthetic dyes, drugs and pharmaceuticals, fibres, plastics, steel and so on. (U.K. SOURCES)

Safety In Nuclear Reactors

(Continued from page 2)

sitive radiation detection instruments.

The regulatory limits imposed on the release of radioactive contaminants from the nuclear plants are very strictly observed. In fact, the actual release rate permitted.

Some safeguard features in reactors are intrinsic or inherent. The intrinsic safety features are exploited to the utmost in reactor design to limit the possibilities of accidents. For example, in a boiling water reactor (the type being built at Tarapur) the fuel arrangement is such that reduction of the amount of water in the reactor causes the fission reaction to slow down.

The presence of a moderator is necessary for the fission reaction to proceed. In a BWR, as the moderator boiling is the cooling process, it is evident that fission heat generation in the fuel is possible only during the period when cooling capability exists.

Conversely, any loss of coolant sufficient to eliminate the cooling capability must inevitably cause a cessation of the fission reaction or shutdown of the reactor. If the reactor tends to speed up for any reason and generates more heat, this makes more steam bubbles among the fuel elements. More bubbles mean less total water and this also causes the reactor to slow down.

The inherent safety feature is supplemented with engineered safety features and administrative controls to prevent accident and to limit their consequences, if they do occur.

Mechanical devices are designed to be fail-safe, so that protection will not be lost upon loss of power or other malfunction. In addition, they are meant to operate after long periods of inactivity. As the engineered safeguard systems are not called upon to function during normal operation of the reactor, careful in-

spection, testing and maintenance are carried out regularly to provide assurance of their continued, effective operability.

Engineered safeguards are grouped under three categories. They are:

(i) Accident prevention safeguards: shutdown systems, redundant instrumentation, etc.

(ii) Accident limiting safeguards: devices like water spray for cooling the core in the event of loss of coolant.

(iii) Consequence limiting safeguards: containment systems, disposal through the stack, exclusion area (the area surrounding the reactor building beyond which the external or internal radiation dose to individuals in the public domain due to the passage of cloud and radiation field in an MCA do not exceed the acceptable emergency dose).

A large number of control rods installed in the reactor core can be lowered or raised to alter the absorption of neutrons and to control the reactor power. Using these control rods, any desired neutron flux distribution can be established in the core.

A scram or emergency shutdown of the reactor can be achieved by swiftly inserting the control rods into the core. The redundancy of control rods makes the reliability requirement for the control rod system less stringent, though each control rod drive system is tested to respond to the signal for a scram.

Continuity of cooling of the fuel elements is ordinarily provided by the main condenser and the possibility of the loss of coolant is allowed for by providing an emergency condenser, which is a reservoir of water at atmospheric pressure in a natural circulation shell and tube heat exchange system. Its actuation requires only the automatic opening of a normally closed valve.

In addition, to cater to the cooling needs of the reactor when there is an accidental loss of coolant, the reactor is provided with the core spray system. This system comprises a sparger of spray nozzles above of coolant conditions sprays water the coolant core, which under loss over the fuel elements immediately after actuation, to prevent fuel meltdown, thus avoiding release of radioactive materials.

Several nuclear reactors are provided with a steel shell pressure containment to further reduce the hazard to the public of a serious accidental release of radioactivity from the reactor system. This type of structure is well suited to meet the structural and leakage requirements of power reactor containment. Allowable leakage rates as low as 0.01 per day have been specified for these containment vessels.

In the pressure suppression containment being made use of at Tarapur the reactor pressure vessel and the pumps and pipes adjacent to it are enclosed in another pressure vessel called the drywell sized to accommodate blowdown of the system under conditions of MCA. Connected to the drywell are ducts leading to a pool of water, known as the suppression pool.

The development of pressure in the drywell causes a flow of steam through the ducts to the suppression pool where it is condensed, with subsequent reduction in drywell pressure.

The pool of water also retains a significant portion of the fission products released from the reactor. Any leakage is vented through a filtration system (more than 99.9% efficient) to the ventilation stack. The radioactivity is released through the stack to the environment to take maximum advantage of atmospheric diffusion and the protection thus provided is very high. The stack is at least 2-12 times as tall as any nearby building.

To permit satisfactory performance of the engineered safety features in the event of loss of on-site power, alternative power systems are provided at the reactor with adequate independence, capacity, redundancy and testability.

In short, it can be said that there are very effective ways of keeping the reactor under control at all times and further, in the very unlikely event of an accident releasing fission products from the reactor core, a set of barriers is built into every reactor to prevent the escape of ra-

dioactive materials into the surrounding environment.

In this connection it is relevant to note that the world we live in is and has always been radioactive. Almost all common things are radioactive to some extent. From the sky come cosmic rays. From the uranium and thorium naturally occurring in minute amounts, we are continuously receiving some radiation from the ground.

Almost all the food we eat is radioactive due to the naturally present radioactive carbon, potassium, radium, etc. Because of the presence of radon and thoron, the air we breathe is radioactive.

A person, on the average, receives about 100 millirems annually from all these sources. Man-made sources like fallout from nuclear weapon tests, luminous dials and diagnostic X-rays also add to the total radiation exposure.

The maximum permissible radiation exposure recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection for the public in the environs of a nuclear installation is 500 millirems per year. It is estimated that the maximum amount of radiation that one might have received, if he had been living next door to the Dresden nuclear power station in the United States would be 0.5 millirem per year.

It is also worth noting that after millions of man-years of radiation exposure and with a medical scrutiny better than that used for other industries, not a single instance of injurious effect has been observed in individuals whose exposure has not exceeded the recommended permissible limits.

This shows that the criteria for occupational and general population exposures to radiation from nuclear power reactors are reasonable and acceptable.

(Indian Sources)

Grand Coalition Suffers Setback

BONN, May 21, (DPA). First reactions were expected in Bonn yesterday to the breakup of the one-year-old Christian Democratic Social Democrat Grand Coalition in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg—model for Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger's grand coalition in Bonn.

The Baden-Wuerttemberg Social Democrats Saturday turned down the Christian Democrats offer to continue the coalition, three weeks after the Social Democrats lost 10 of their 47 seats in provincial elections.

The setback, the worst the Social Democrats have suffered in their postwar history, was regarded as a symptom of massive voter rejection of the party's alliance with the Christian Democrats in Bonn.

This alliance is also causing increasing misgivings in the party's rank and file, its opponents claiming the Christian Democrats are stealing all the thunder while the Social Democrats are losing their profile as a political alternative.

But informed sources said the breakup of the Baden-Wuerttemberg coalition would not have immediate repercussions on the Federal Government.

The Social Democrat ministers, headed by party chairman and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, are expected to continue on their present course but to emphasise more than before their contributions in the government.

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Weather Forecast

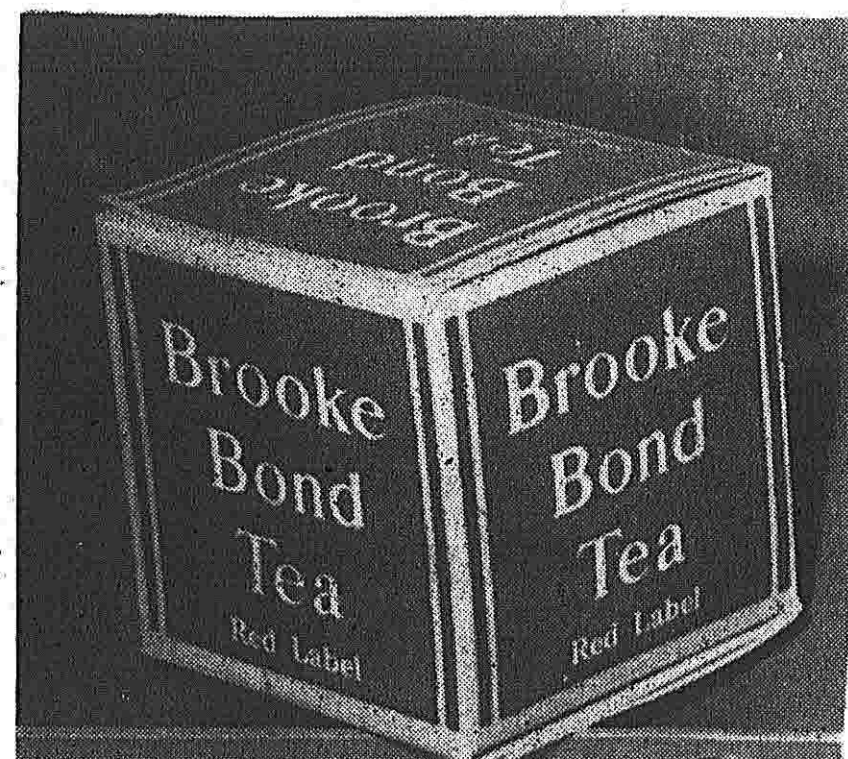
Skies in the northern, north eastern and central regions of the country will be cloudy with rain and thunderstorms and in the southern, western and southeastern clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Farah and Mazare Sharif with a high of 33 C, 91 F. The coldest area was South Salang with a low of -2 C, 28.5 F.

Today's temperature in Kabul at 12:00 was 16 C, 61 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul 8 knot.

Yesterday's temperatures:		
Kabul	20 C	11 C
	68 F	52 F
Kandahar	29 C	14 C
	84 F	57 F
Herat	29 C	13 C
	84 F	55 F
Baghlan	28 C	16 C
	82 F	61 F
Kunduz	30 C	17 C
	86 F	63 F
Ghazni	18 C	8 C
	64.5 F	46 F
Jalalabad	32 C	20 C
	89.5 F	68 F
South Salang	5 C	2 C
	41 F	36 F
Faizabad	18 C	12 C
	64.5 F	53 F
Gardez	16 C	6 C
	61 F	43 F



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 12, 3, 5, 7 and 9 p.m.
Iranian colour film
WOMAN CALLED WINE
PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 8 and 10 p.m. American colour cinemscope film
CASINO ROYALE



Gold Game

(Continued from page 3)

One result of that decision is to endow Dr. Diederichs with a midas-like touch—the South African Reserve Bank, which holds the country's official gold reserves, is buying all the newly mined gold. Its gold and foreign assets now total over 690 million rand (about 4 million sterling).

Normally South Africa has to use some of its gold output to meet its adverse balance of trade. But two fortuitous events have been helping Dr. Diederichs in recent months:

Firstly, the government's success in its anti-inflationary drive has had the effect of reducing imports and boosting exports.

Secondly, there has been a steady inflow of foreign capital. But just how long South Africa can hold out without selling any gold is one of the questions which experts in Johannesburg are churning over.

(REUTERS)

BRITISH EMBASSY GARDENS
in aid of local Charities.
THURSDAY, May 30 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Admission: Af. 30
CHILDREN HALF PRICE
LIGHT REFRESHMENTS Af. 25.